



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
July 12	Corinto	New Orleans	26	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on vessels— New cases of smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 16 and 18, as follows:
Week ended July 15, 1906. Vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health as follows:

American steamship *Advance* for New York, July 6, with 64 crew and 80 passengers.

German steamship *Virginia* for New York, via Santa Marta, July 8, with 82 crew and 8 passengers.

American steamship *Panama* for New York, July 11, with 103 crew and 76 passengers.

British steamship *Indianapolis* for a port in the United States, via Caibarien, Cuba, July 11, with 25 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo* for Ponce, P. R., July 12, with 124 crew and 30 passengers from this port and 50 in transit.

British steamship *Gretavale* for a port in the United States, via Morro Castle, Cuba, July 13, with 25 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Frey* for a port in the United States, via Daiquiri, Cuba, July 14, with 25 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

American schooner *A. M. Stammer* for Pascagoula, July 14, with 8 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

Owing to the increase in malarial fever and the abundance of *Anopheles* mosquitoes, cases of this disease are becoming more frequent among the crews of vessels lying at the docks in this port. Five cases occurred on board the steamship *Gretavale*, 3 cases on the schooner *A. M. Stammer*, and 1 case on the steamship *Frey*; all were of the tertian type and yielded to quinine treatment.

Since the first cases of smallpox were discovered on the 9th instant 13 new cases have developed from the original focus. These bring the total to 20 cases, all of which, with a number of contacts, have been isolated in a temporary camp. A cordon has been placed around the infected area where all suspects have been vaccinated and held to complete the period of incubation after the disinfection of all suspected houses is accomplished. A general vaccination will be instituted as soon as a supply of vaccine can be obtained.

July 18: New cases of smallpox continue to appear among the negroes living in the infected area. On the 16th instant 6 cases were found among those quarantined in the infected district, and 6 cases have developed among the contacts isolated in the camp. The infected

district is very densely populated, as many as 140 people having been found inhabiting two or three houses. A large number have been vaccinated, and as soon as a sufficient supply of vaccine matter is received a general vaccination will be instituted. Thus far there have been no deaths from the disease, and among the cases no deaths are expected to occur, the disease running a very mild course.

No yellow fever has been reported since the case which occurred on May 22, and nothing of a suspicious nature has been observed.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Status of plague in Seistan—Conditions improved.

The following is received from the sanitary council of the Persian Empire, under date of July 2:

During the week ended June 30 only 1 death, with no new cases, was reported in the province of Seistan, where the disease has been reported present since November 15, 1905. There remain only 15 old cases, considered cured, in 5 villages. Plague has disappeared from 20 villages in which it was prevalent.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Peru—Plague and smallpox in Chile—Outgoing quarantine by Peruvian authorities suspended—Disinfection of baggage continued by Service.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, June 24 and 26 and July 2, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906. The British steamship *Peru* was dispatched on June 23 for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo, 51 cabin passengers, 30 steerage passengers, and 2 new members of crew from this port.

On account of the improved condition of the plague here and in Lima, the Peruvian health authorities suddenly suspended all outgoing quarantine and closed the station for disinfection of baggage on the 22d instant. For this reason it was impossible to properly disinfect the effects of passengers embarking on the steamship *Peru*, and this vessel left with condition noted on her bill of health.

Callao remains apparently free from plague and there has not been any case reported in Lima since that of the 6th instant, mentioned in my report for the week ended June 9.

Bills of health from Iquique show the epidemic of smallpox still present. Those from Antofagasta show 14 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths and 18 cases of plague with 2 deaths during the two weeks prior to June 16.

June 26: The Peruvian sanitary department will continue to fumigate all vessels from Chilean ports on arrival at Ilo or Mollendo and those from Ecuadorian ports at Paita as formerly, but no work will be done on vessels going out from Callao.

The establishment for disinfection of baggage, on which I have depended for that part of my work, was closed and the employees were disbanded.